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Begin. Practice Janv. 4th 1815. –
14. 1817
Jan. 2. 1818 – Introductory lecture on the

Practice of physic.

of which and on
Nosology

which will
Method of St. Physic

We come now to the 4th & last part of
Our Course, viz: to apply the principles of
our Physiology, Hygiene & Pathology, and Therapeutics to
the practice of medicine.

In our Therapeutics I mentioned in
a general manner the Remedies, that are proper
for disease as a Unit in all its different states.
I shall now mention the remedies that are
proper for disease in all its forms & grades
and stages, or in other words for individual dis=
=eases. In order to enable us to know these
forms and grades & stats I shall mention
a few of their Characteristic Signs.

You are not to expect in the dis=
=charge of this part of my duty, a minute

history of every Disease as designated by its
form, grade or Seat, nor yet a minute
Account of the Opinions or Controversies
of Authors respecting them. I shall barely
mention a few of their most Characteristic
Symptoms, ~~and the remedies that have been~~
~~found to be beneficial in them~~, and refer you to
Dr. Cullen's first lines and Other practical
books for a more particular history of
them. In short I shall aim only to give
you a Lecture as it were of all that I
have read, heard - seen and thought upon
the Subjects before us in the Course of my life.
You will I hope easily comprehend and always
remember what I
shall deliver, for the facts that will be
laid before you will generally be connected
by means of principles which cannot
fail to imprint them not only in your

V Ita vso

memories, but in your Understandings.

The first Question that occurs here is, what Order shall be adopt in treating upon diseases? —— It has been customary of late years to divide them by means of certain Characters, into Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species after the manner of plants and Animals. Dr Sydenham first suggested this mode of dividing & distinguishing diseases. This Suggestion has been ~~did~~ realized by Segar, Vogel, Linnaeus, Sauvage, and finally by Dr Cullen. They all differ from each other according to the different theories of their Authors. This mode of Dividing Diseases has been called Nosology. I object to it for the following reasons.

I It is contrary to just views of anatomy &
Physiology which represent the body as a
Unit proposing merely the same properties
in all its parts and disposed by its Union
to reach Sympathies as to impart a sameness
to all its morbid affections, and to prevent their
being so limited as to acquire a definite, or
specific character.

II Nosology is incompatable with the causes
of Diseases. These are remote,
predisposing, exciting and proximate, none of which
will admit of a division. The remote
causes of disease, hence said formerly whether they
act directly, or indirectly, and however
much they may be diversified in this
force, or the parts on which they act,
or in the effects they produce, are all

V to the difference in the seat, or extent
of the predisposing debility.

They act by a ~~[illegible]~~ stimulating power, and
a Unit. ~~[illegible]~~ produce different diseases according
~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible]~~
The predisposing cause of disease is like-
wise a Unit - for who can divide debility?
It differs ~~[illegible]~~ only in its degree and effects
in every part of the body.

The exciting causes of all diseases like this
remote, or proximate but are uniformly, - they are
all irritants, and of course are a Unit.
- We see the same effects produced by them how-
ever much they may be diversified. Thus
the yellow fever is exactly the same disease
whether its exciting cause be heat, intem-
perance or a violent emotion of the mind.
Nor lastly can diseases be divided by their
proximate cause, for ~~[illegible]~~
this consists simply in morbid excitement,

V ~~Theophrastus~~ Dr Bodaers ~~Opinion of them~~
In Short ~~Hypology~~ Hypology ~~obliges us to~~
~~Discuses upon the bed of Procrustes~~

Discuses upon the
bed of Procrustes, and obliges us to
shorten and lengthen them, in order
to conform them to one rule, that is
to produce perfect Uniformity in their
supposed Classes, Orders, Genera & Species.

or subdivided by the immense Variety of its
and this, however diversified ~~it cannot be in-~~
forms, ~~its~~ grades, ~~forms~~ and feats, is nothing but
a Unit. Dr Cullen has divided diseases by
this rule, ~~indiscriminately~~ without recollecting
that the same Disease may in a few days
or hours belong to all his different claspes
Orders and genera. Thus a fever which he
arranges with the Apyrexiæ, if attended with
convulsions, Coma, cutaneous eruptions,
intestine Discharges, and hæmorrhages,
(and this ~~Disease~~ is Often the Case) will, in ~~the~~ running
its Course, partake of all the ~~many~~ Symptoms
and acquire all the Specific Characters of the
Doctor's Orders - exanthemata - Profluvia, ~~&~~
Spasmi, - and Hæmorrhagiæ. ~~Locata~~ V

III. Nosology is incompatable with the Changes
that are induced ~~by~~ upon Diseases by predis-
-position,

Season, Climate, and ~~the~~ time, or the lapse
of years. The same disease differs widely in its
Symptoms in persons of opposite predispositions.
Seasons and Climate likewise change the
Characters of diseases. The Asiatic plague &
the american yellow fever are the same disease,
and yet how much do they differ, from the
influence of Climate! The glandular swellings
of the former, and the black Vomit of the latter,
are supposed to constitute pathognomonic
signs of a difference between them, but both
these Symptoms are the effects of Climate.
The uniform heat of the Asiatic sun gives the
plague a centrifugal direction, — hence the glan-
dular swellings on the external parts of the body,
while the influence of the cool & dry weather
of the United States, give the yellow fever

a centripetal direction, and hence the origin
of the morbid affections of the stomach &
liver and of the black Vomiting which ~~these~~
accompany that disease. ~~in both~~
Time has the same effect in changing the
Characters of the same disease. Thus the
Leprosy ~~of which~~ which 200 years ago was a Contagious
and incurable disease, now yields to Medicine
in many Cases, and is very rarely propagated
by Contagion.

IV Nosology is incompatable with the Nature of
of Epidemics. It is peculiar to time to blend
two or three diseases together. Under these
circumstances, how shall designate each
of them so as to enable them to retain
their respective Specific Characters? By
what name for instance shall we

Thus a phrenisy and a Rheumatism are induced by the same kind of morbid excitement. They differ only in their seats.

~~How the Changes of diseases by Climate, and in~~

common
call that union of a ~~fever~~ fever with some
of the Symptoms of small pox which
is described by Dr Sydenham, or of the
~~fever~~ small pox and Ulcerous sore throat
described by Dr Huxham? Where shall be
arrange the Scarlatina anginosa & the an-
-nual fevers when they combine their
Symptoms together? or many similar
instances might be mentioned of the
Union of different Diseases as they are
called, both Epidemic and Chronic, which
being
form an insuperable Obstacle to their
divided by nosological Characters.

V Nosology is incompatible with the
moreover
varying ~~Dis~~ Seats of Diseases. We often see the
same disease occupy alternately, and in

Inception every part of the body. The common
people do justice to this remark when they
talk of a pleurisy in the head. They mean
by it a translation of morbid excitement
from the pleura to the brain. But when the
disease passes to the kinds,
which it sometimes does,
it Unfortunately acquires the name
of Rheumatism. How differently do we
act in the use of terms to Others of the
phenomena of nature! We do not
call rain or Snow by different names
when it falls upon a Valley, a plain, a
Wood, a Mountain or a river; nor are
we always equally
correct in the
new names to old, or
Application of to the same
Diseases. The Yellow fever
occupies in

Again, — we consider a Cancer, in
whatever part of the body, it appears
or externally, whether internally
to be a Unit — we

in the Course of a few days, the head, the
limbs, the bowels, the liver & the stomach,
— The Gout passes in like manner from
one part of the body to another, and
yet we do not change ~~its~~ the names, with
every new part of the body they affect.
We allow each of these two diseases in all
their forms and feats to be a Unit — why
should we not extend our ideas of
all Diseases in the same manner and admit them all to be
equally a Unit, and
nothing but different forms of morbid
excitement, diversified only by their
feats, and in some instances by their
remote causes. ~~The~~ The morbid
actions of the yellow fever & of the Gout
are precisely the same, — They differ
only

V Again – We consider Cancer in whatever part of the body it may appear whether in= =ternally or externally as a Unit, ~~or~~ nor Do we give different names to the fractures of bones whether they occur in the head, the ribs, ~~and~~ or the limbs. They are all a Unit, and have nothing Specific in their nature.

Why then Do we give different names, and to the same apply certain Specific Characters ~~of~~ disease only because it occupies a different part of the body?

in being induced by different remote
causes and in being attended with
different degrees of
Danger and mortality. I shall further
illustrate my meaning under this head by
the recital of a single case. I attended a
lady in the year 1804 in that form of
disease in the stomach which Dr Cullen
calls Gastritis. In a few days this Disease
left her and she complained of the usual
Symptoms of Intermittents - next of headache
or of Cephalgia - then of Pyrosis, or the
Waterbrash - then of pains in her limbs
called Rheumatism or Gout, and lastly
she was affected with Hypochrites, or an
inflammation of the liver of which she
died. I ask - had this lady a deceptive
Diseases? - or had she what is called

a complication of diseases? no — no — no — She had but one disease, which occupied different parts of her body, and that was morbid excitement. In the dissolution of the body by death ~~[illegible]~~ of her papes morbid excitement from one system to another, and to all parts of the body, and that frequently in the course of a few days or hours. Now in these cases are diseases multiplied by every new system or part of the body that is occupied by morbid excitement? — If this were the case, instead of reporting the deaths of our patients from a single disease in our bills of mortality, we should ascribe them to a host of diseases, and in some instances to most

of the ~~Lyp~~ diseases upon record in our
Systems of Nosology. But further, if dis-
=ease has as many names as it has forms
and feats, I ask why should not death be
placed upon the same footing? By this
rule we ought to have a Thanatologia as
well as a nosologia methodica, and to divide
death in the same manner as the following.
Mors Febrilis when death occurs from a
fever — Mors Apoplectica Hypnalytica when
it is induced by Apoplexy, or Palsy, — Mors
Syncopalis, when it arises from Syncope,
Mors Convulsiva — when it follows convulsi-
=ons, and as many other Species of Death,
as there are diseases. Who does not see the
Absurdity of thus multiplying the ancient
Simplicity and Unity of death? — Betsiai

~~Proposition~~. It is equally absurd to multiply the Simplicity and Unity of Disease.

To render this Subject more intelligible, I shall attempt to illustrate it by a familiar simile. Suppose I were to say that in walking through one of the Streets of Philadelphia ~~to-day~~, I met a Dog that attempted to bite me, — that I chased this Dog into the room of a house, where I found him changed into a Cat, — Suppose I pursued this Cat into another room, and it changed into a Goat, — Suppose this Goat to ascend the stairs, and in the first room it entered, to become a Hog, — Suppose this Hog by passing into an adjoining room, to become a Calf, — Suppose this Calf ascending the third story to be suddenly changed into a Monkey — What would you — believe this wonderful tale — ? How

V in Order expel him more promptly
so as prevent his injuring, or destroying
that furniture.

the physician who believes ~~that a disease~~ that a Disease ac-
-quires new generic or Specific qualities by
passing from one part of the body to another, believes
in an Absurdity as Contrary to truth and
reason as the one I have mentioned. But
to resume our finile, Suppose I had found the
Animal that I chased, say a Dog, to be the
same in every apartment of the house to which
he retreated, I ask, whether a different weapon
would have been necessary to Drive him out
of each apartment? By no means. The
only difference that would have been necessary
in the weapons employed to contend with him,
would have been in those cases where he occupied
rooms in which there were the most costly
or brittle articles of furniture, a weapon of more force, and
of a different form would have been required in order
that he might be driven by jumping upon or discharging

V a greater force of the same remedies, or some
Variety in their forms to to dislodge it than
when it is seated in ~~the~~ parts less essen-
-tial to life.

17

~~his excretions upon it~~. In like manner ~~Disease~~

we gentlemen, it is equally absurd to

~~multiply~~ the simplicity & variety of dis=

~~ease~~ the same disease when it

=ease. occupies certain parts of the body, for instance

the brain, the lungs - the trachea, or the eyes requires

From ~~these~~ the View we have

taken of the Changes of Diseases by season

Climate, time and death in their Seats &

Symptoms, and from their combination

in Epidemics, ~~you must~~ the reader must see how im=

=possible it is to divide them by any

fixed Characters such as designate ani=

=mals and plants, from which the ~~the~~=

=~~ories~~ tribes of Classes, Orders, Genera &

Species have been taken. No Season, Climate,

Lapse of years, or Structure of breds have

been able to change an Ox into a Lion,

or an Oak into an Apple tree. They

are exactly the same now that they

were immediately after the creation.

VI Nosology is opposed by the Absence, ambiguity, and delusive nature of the Symptoms of diseases. The Hepatitis in India sometimes destroys life without fever or pain. Tubercles are sometimes found in the lungs without pain or Cough. Many diseases seated in dissimilar parts such as the Hepatitis & Colic have the same symptoms, and many diseases conceal their symptoms in parts remote from their seats by what I have called an error of the senses. Even dissections add to our Uncertainty of the Seats of diseases, for how often do we find marks of disease, and not the cause of death in parts in which we did not expect to find them, from the symptoms which attended it.

— Known among a great number of instances of disease in which its symptoms

gave no insight into its nature or seat
but One from Dr Heberden." A man in
his 50th year began to lose his strength with
some Degree of fever. He sometimes felt
slight shiverings, and sometimes very
strong ones, returning irregularly during
his whole illness. His appetite was lost,
but he had no Vomiting. His stools were
regular till the two last months of his
life. His Urine was in a natural state.
His pulse was rarely too quick. There was
no tension in his belly. In the 2d month
of his illness, he had an excessive pain in
his stomach. Pains of the loins, hips, and
back would come on suddenly without
continuing above half an hour. For a
few days his right hand was swelled &

in pain, and for two days the calf of his
leg was too painfull to bear being touched,
but without any heat, redness or Swelling.
He complained chiefly of the right side of
his belly. During the last two months of his
life, he was harrassed with an unenque=
=rable Diarrhoea. This illness proved fatal,
About the 8th month. From this history
of his symptoms, it would be natural to
expect that an examination of his body
After death would have discovered its seat
to have been in his stomach, his bowels or
his liver. But this was far from being
the case, for adds the Doctor, a large Ulcer
was found in One side of his Spleen, and the
rest of it seemed as if an adhesion had been
formed between the Spleen and peritoneum.
no Other parts were distempered!!

V I could mention many hundred
instances; ~~hooo our hypotheses of tronologs~~
but I shall ~~select~~ select hoo of the most
incongruous nature from =

VII. Nosology takes no notice of the different and successive stages of disease. To this I know of no exception. Now every disease requires a different force, or different kinds of remedies in its forming state, in its beginning, at its decline, and in the progress to each of these stages. Now the right accommodate remedies to each of these stages many diseases would have been prevented, & many of them cured under the direction of a belief in the Unity of disease.

VIII. Nosology classes many diseases improperly. In support of this assertion, I shall mention Dr Cullens Nosology. The places dropsy, scabby and madness among nervous diseases. Now each of them affects the Arterial, as well as the nervous systems, and two of

them viz apoplexy & palsy, & affect the
muscular system as well as the arterial,
and Nervous. — 2.ly the Doctor Blairs Dropsies
and Scurvy among his cachectic diseases;
now the several forms of dropsy & morbid
scurvy are attended with arterial
actions, and are only to be cured by
the remedies commonly employed for
the cure of fevers. Many other similar
errors are to be found in his arrangement
of diseases, most of which lead to erroneous
and unsuccessful practice.

IX Orfiology excludes most of the diseases
of Infants and young children from our knowledge, especially
those which affect their Viscera; for by
what signs shall we know them in persons
who are unable to describe them from the
want of Speech? Practice regulated by a

belief in the Unity of the Disease unders
Speech in Some measure unnecessary to
Know ~~their~~ their
~~their~~, ~~their~~ Arterial Diseases, &
the Symptoms of nearly all their other
Diseases are obvious to most of our
Senses.

X Nozology Downs all Domestic Animals
to perish from all their numerous in=
=ternal Diseases, for they like infants
and young Children are unable to Describe
their Seats, Symptoms, or Causes. By
means of the pulse, the eye, the Countenance
& pressure, the Diseases of Dumb Animals
may be Known with nearly the Same
Certainty as the Diseases of Adult men
& Women, and cured with the Same
facility by a Unitarian in Medicine.

XI Phrenology ~~is~~ in its present state is incomplete, and deserts us in a great ~~number of cases~~ number of cases, in which its aid is required. I have said that Anatomy & Physiology are opposed to it. They both teach us that the same Viscus has different properties according to the nature of the animal matter of which it is composed, or the functions it is intended to perform. Disease in the Cerebrum is attended with different symptoms from disease in the Cerebellum. Disease in the blood vessels, membranes & nerves of the brain, is attended with different symptoms. The same remark applies to the pleura, the lungs, the bronchial vessels, the trachia, - the Glottis, and the

Epiglottis. Disease in the Concave part of
the Liver, is attended with different
Symptoms from ~~its~~ Disease on its
Convex part. Disease in the Capsular
ligaments of the bones is attended with
different Symptoms from disease in
the periosteum. Disease in the fundus
of the bladder, is attended with different
Symptoms from disease in its neck.
Disease in each of the intestines has its
peculiar Symptoms, accompanied with
a different degree as well as kinds of pain.
~~and~~ Now, if we admit a Specific Name
for the disease of each Viscus, or integral
part of the body founded upon a diffe-
-rence in their Symptoms, — Why

V only to the honor of their having diseases designated by names we admit too little, or too much Nosology into medicine. I have mentioned the evils of admitting too little.

~~Propriety~~ Should we admit the Viscera only into our Systems of Nosology, why should not limit them ^ extend it ^ a little further, and admit the Thorax Brain, the Thorax - the Abdomen & the extremities as the only Seats of Nosological names? - But why pause with these prominent parts of the body; and since all its parts are composed of the same materials, and not consider the whole body as a Unit, and consider it as we do a single Viscus, or a single Muscle and confine all its morbid affections to the single Name of Disease? This must sooner or later be the ^ fate of our present imperfect partial Systems of Nosology; Thus =

should we
not, admit a specific name for the dis=
=eases of the different kinds of animal
matter which compose those Viscera,
or integral parts, for they differ in many
instances as much in their symptoms
as the extremities of the body, or the
most dissimilar parts ~~of~~ in their structure
and functions differ in their symptoms
when they are diseased. This remark
applies in a more especial manner to
the brain, the liver, and the intestines,
the Variety of the symptoms of diseases in
each of which is probably equal to the
Variety of morbid structures in the whole
body, and requires as great a latitude in
the remedies that are necessary to cure
it as disease in any, or in every other
part of the body. By admitting the viscera

= truth in this instance, as in a hundred
Others, will finally grow from necessity
out of the extremity of error.

- If then we admit Nosology in large and important parts of the body, we are bound to extend it to the subdivisions of those parts in their most minute extent. Let us then try how the extension of the nosological nomenclature to those subdivisions of integral, or Continuous parts of the body will affect our cases. Cerebritis, Cerebellitis, Arterio-phlebitis, Meningo-phrenitis, Neuro-phrenitis, entero-hepatitis, intero-hepatitis, phlebitis, pulmonitis, ~~Tracheitis~~ Laryngitis, Tracheitis, bronchitis, Ligamento-Rheumatismus, periostio-Rheumatismus, Fundo Cystitis, Collo cystitis, Illitis, Jejunitis, Duodenitis,

Colitis, Cæcitis, Rectitis ~~&c~~ — Should we proceed in this manner where would Nosology end? — Every nerve, every muscle every Lymphatic Gland, ~~and every~~ ~~every~~ ~~Corpuscle~~ would claim it with its claim for an itis, or nosological Name when diseased, — nay — more — they would have a right to demand a name, for the Disease of each of their Component parts whether a blood vessel, a nerve, a membrane or a single fibre. I am not uncandid in thus exposing the deficiency of Nosology to the number of and demands of Diseases. Dr Willan has attempted to remedy this deficiency in his treatise upon the diseases of the Skin, and thereby discovered its folly and impracticability.

V and have nothing to do with the
zoological names.

p. Who ever saw the lines exactly marked between the Erisipelas fugax, marginatum, papulatum, tuberculatum and nodosum? or between the Pemphigus Vulgaris, Contagiosus, and infantilis? or if those cutaneous diseases have at any time assumed those discriminating marks, what advantage has been derived from the knowledge of them? The remedies that are proper to cure them, are regulated by their grades and seats, V

XII. Nosology has no resources for new diseases, and new diseases, or new forms of old diseases constantly occur in the practice of every physician. If he be a nosologist, he will be appalled with every

† The Rev^d Dr Ogilvie then a Chaplain
in the provincial Army.

Soldier who belonged to the British army was condemned to be hanged. Upon the Scaffold, he called for a Clergyman to pray for him. A Clergyman ~~was sent~~ ascended the Scaffold with the trembling victim to military law. Upon looking over his prayer book he told him there was not a single prayer in it that suited his Condition and immediately left him. Another Clergyman of the same Church was sent for who had been in the habit of praying extempore, who at once commenced a prayer to the Circumstances of the dying Culprit. In the history of these two Clergymen you see an illustration of the Conduct of a Homeopathist, and a Unitarian in medicine in all new diseases. ~~The former is appalled with every~~

9.

new disease, or form of disease he meets with,
which he does not find in his ~~Classes of~~
~~Diseases~~ diseases, and deserts, or injures his patients,
while the ~~Quack~~ Unitarian in medicine is prepared by his principles
to meet every possible form of morbid excitement,
for he believes it has but One Cause which
~~he~~ is perfectly familiar to him in Conse=
=quence of which he prescribes with the same
Confidence, and Certainty as in the most common
and simple Diseases. There is the same Diffe=
=rence between such a physician, and a
Physiologist that there is between a man
who undertakes to travel all over the world
with ~~a~~ a few large bank notes in
his pocket, and a man who who under=
=takes a Similar journey with his pockets
filled with all the Different Coins of all

I said formerly abhorred debility; with equal confidence .

I conclude from all the facts that have been mentioned, that disease abhors nosology.

I cannot help remarking in this place that in every profession and occupation of man, we find delusive attempts to make impracticable discoveries. Thus the politician spends days and nights in pursuit of what he calls perfecticability in government; — the infidel Attempts to build a fabric upon human Reason which shall supercede the necessity of Revelation; the Chemists grow old in Search of a panacea that shall cure all diseases, of an elixir that shall restore antidiluvian longevity, and of a method of converting the base metals into Gold; — the mathematician labours day and night to square the circle; — the mechanic spends years of solitude in endeavouring to find out

the Nations in the World. ~~To destroy the empire of~~ thy body V.

Having pointed out the impracticability of dividing diseases by Specific Characters and, the errors and imperfection of ~~Systems~~ of Nosology, I shall now mention the evils that it has introduced into the practice of Medicine.

1 It deprives us of the means of preventing diseases in their forming state. I have said that debility is the predisposing Cause of all diseases, that the Symptoms of this debility are the same in every disease, and that the same Stimulus when given to obviate it will prevent the formation of disease whether it be Gout, pleurisy or yellow fever.

perpetual motion, while the physician
with equal folly, attempts to frame
a System of Zoology. They all alike
or derangement of the human
the weakness
Understanding.

Now Nosology deprives us of this means
of destroying disease in its germ. It directs
us to wait 'till the disease has put forth
its generic or Specific Characters, and thereby
renders its cure difficult, tedious, uncertain,
and often impracticable. I have heard of a
Nosological physician in a neighboring state who visited
a patient three successive days in a fever without
prescribing for him. Upon being asked
the reason for this conduct, he said, he
was waiting till the fever had developed
itself, and showed to what Genus or Species
of fevers it belonged. Deluded man! He
be known that there is but
one fever, & that the same remedies
are alike proper for the same

V As well might we refuse to throw
Water upon a house on fire, until
we were first informed of the place &
manner in which it was kindled,
as delay to prescribe for a violent
Disease until it had developed, or
put forth all its characteristic Symp=
=toms. The nature and Urgency of fire does not
more certainly justify and require
promptness in extinguishing, it
which it exists in the form of
a single Spark, than the Nature &
Urgency of disease justify and Demand
promptness in curing it
in its forming State.

grades of all the different forms of fever,
not
he would have given the disease such
an advantage over his remedies by this
procrastinating System of error. + In
this many thousand lives I believe have
been lost by a the neglect of this
practice in all ages
& Countries!

2 Nozology by multiplying diseases accor-
-ding to the number of their remote causes
has led physicians to employ different
and opposite
remedies to cure them. Thus
an inflammation of the lungs from
Cold, and from Gout is exactly the same
Disease, and yet because they are derived from
-rent causes in our Systems of No-
-zology, and bear different
names, they are treated with opposite

remedies. A gangrene from heat and cold
is the same disease or disorder, and yet
~~the same~~ different remedies are employed
to cure ~~the~~ it founded upon a supposed
difference in their causes. There is no
difference between a dropsy of the head
from a Contusion, and from worms,
and ~~the~~ yet the one is attacked by bleeding,
and the other by vermifuge medicines.
This practice of prescribing for a plurality
of ~~disease~~ remote causes as if each cause
produced a specifically different disease
has likewise slain its thousands in
all ages and Countries.

Nosology has done great mischief by lea-
~~ding~~ ding to the use of different remedies

for every different form of morbid excite-
=ment under a belief that each form is of
a ~~dif~~ specifically different nature. Thus
Convulsion has been assailed with one set
of remedies, Spasm with another, & heat
and itching with another, whereas the
same remedies are alike proper in
most cases for each of them when they
appear in the same grade of excite=
=ment.

by supposing that every dis=
by Nosology
=case
=ing
=ease
=ders
=ent
had a different
proximate cause according to the part
of the body it occupied, has introduced